

*ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1964 - 65*

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1964-65

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**ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND COMPOSITION
OF THE LEGISLATURE AND
THE JUDICIARY.**

The Executive

Trinura is a Centrally administered Territory under a Chief Commissioner, Shri S.P. Mukerjee continued as Chief Commissioner except for the period from 17.4.64 (afternoon) to 4.6.64 (forenoon) during which he was on leave. Shri Baleswar Prasad, Chief Commissioner of Maninagar, was appointed to discharge the function of the Chief Commissioner of Trinura during the absence on leave of Shri S.P. Mukerjee.

To aid and advise the Administrator, Trinura had a Council of Ministers. It consisted of two Ministers, Shri S.L. Singh, Chief Minister and Shri S.Sen Gupta, Minister. Three Deputy Ministers, Shri V.L. Bhownick, Shri B.Das and Shri R.P. Choudhury assisted the Ministers.

The Chief Minister held the charge of Confidential & Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment & Services, Finance, Revenue, Food & Civil Supplies and Public Works.

Shri S.Sen Gupta, Minister was in charge of Development, Industries, Labour, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Medical & Public Health, Law, Local Self Government, Education, Transport, Rehabilitation Jails and Forests. The Council of Ministers held 13 meetings during the period and discussed various administrative, agrarian and welfare matters.

Trinura Secretariat had a Chief Secretary, a Finance Secretary and a Judicial Secretary. Development Commissioner is the

ex-officio Secretary of the Development departments. The Principal Engineer, the Director of Education and the Director of Rehabilitation were ex-officio Secretaries of their respective departments. Two Deputy Secretaries and four Under Secretaries helped the Secretaries in their work. One Assistant Legal Remembrancer helped the Legal Remembrancer. One Deputy Development Commissioner helped the Development Commissioner.

The District Administration of the entire territory was run by one District Magistrate & Collector with his headquarters at Agartala. There were three Additional District Magistrates & Collectors and one Senior Deputy Magistrate.

The Territory was divided into 10 revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai was under a Deputy Collector and the other nine were each under a Sub-deputy Collector. For the Supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each.

The Legislature

Tripura had a Legislative Assembly with 52 members. The party position of the Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :-

Name of the Party	()	Number
1. Congress		18
2. Communist		12
3. Independent		Nil
4. Nominated		2

During the period under report the Tripura Legislative Assembly held three sessions for 34 days. The following bills were passed by the Assembly:-

1. Contingency Fund of the Union Territory of Tripura (Determination of Amount) Bill, 1964 (Bill No.4 of 1964)
2. The Tripura Official Language Bill, 1964 (Bill No.5 of 1964)
3. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Tripura) Bill, 1964 (Bill No.6 of 1964)
4. The Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly (Tripura) Bill, 1964 (Bill No.7 of 1964)
5. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Tripura) Bill, 1964 (Bill No.8 of 1964)
6. The Bengal Excise (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1965 (Bill No.4 of 1965)
7. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1965 (Bill No.1 of 1965)
8. The Appropriation Bill, 1965 (Bill No.2 of 1965)
9. The Appropriation Bill 1965 (Bill No.3 of 1965)

The following Legislature Committees functioned during the year :-

1. Committee of Rules
2. Committee of Privileges
3. Committee of Estimates
4. Committee of Petitions
5. Committee on Public Accounts
6. Committee of Absence of Members
7. Advisory Committee on Business
8. Committee on Government Assurances.

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The Judiciary

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judiciary in this Territory. There were one District and Sessions Judge, one Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge, one Additional Sub-Judge and nine Munsiffs (including one Registrar for the Judicial Commissioner's Court) having a separate court for each. Four Munsiffs were invested with the powers to enable them to try cases triable by Magistrates.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The highest Judiciary in Trinura is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner of Trinura is also the Judicial Commissioner for Maninur. He holds court in Trinura for about two weeks in a month.

The number of cases disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the period from 1.4.64 to 31.3.65 was 224 as against 532 for disposal (including 200 cases instituted during the period). Of the cases disposed of, 145 were civil and 79 criminal.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court was Rs 26,000/- and the total expenditure was Rs 86,200/- during the year.

There are 12 Civil Courts in Trinura subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one is the District Judge's Court, one is the Additional District Judge's Court, one is the Subordinate Judge's Court, one is the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court and the remaining eight are the courts of Munsiffs.

The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Commissioner for workmen's compensation, Land Acquisition Judge, Chairman of the Agriculture Income Tax appellate Tribunal and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal. The two Subordinate Judges are vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judges and with the powers to try money suits upto the valuation of Rs.500/- under the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887. The Subordinate Judge has also been appointed as Claims Officer under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. All the Munsiffs except that of Sadar are vested with the powers to try criminal cases as First Class Magistrates. The Munsiffs have also been vested with the powers of the Small Cause Court Judges to the extent of Rs.200/-. They have also been empowered to dispose of claims under the Minimum Wages Act. The Munsiffs have also been delegated with the powers u/s 388 of the Indian Succession Act.

The number of Civil appeal and cases, criminal motions, criminal appeals and special cases disposed of in the courts of the District & Sessions Judge and Additional District & Sessions Judge was 999 as against 1,779 cases (including 916 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 780 cases. The number of sessions cases disposed of in Sessions Judge's Court, Additional Sessions Judge's Court and two Assistant Sessions Judge's Courts was 34 out of 43 (including 34 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 9 cases.

The number of civil appeals, civil suits and civil cases disposed of in the subordinate courts was 2,402 out of 4,223 cases (including 2,063 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 1,821 cases.

The total receipts in the District & Sessions Judge's Court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs.1,13,060.50 P. during the period.

There are one District Magistrate, three Additional District Magistrates, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and 45 stipendiary Magistrates. Of the 45 Stipendiary Magistrates, 23 are vested with First Class powers, 9 with Second Class powers and the remaining 9 with Third Class powers to try criminal cases. Almost all the Magistrates had to perform other administrative and miscellaneous functions in addition to trial of criminal cases.

The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 7,497 out of 9,645 (including 7,118 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 2,148 cases.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Land Revenue

One of the main sources of the revenue of the Territory is land revenue. The current demand under land revenue for the year 1964-65 was Rs.10,87,159.46 P. and the arrear demand Rs.15,95,259.62 P. The total amount collected against the current demand stood at Rs.4,24,687.70 P. and the total collection against the arrear demand amounted to Rs.3,75,601.99 P.

The percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demands was 39.00 and 23.00 respectively. Compared with the percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demands of the previous year which was 35.50 and 19.71, there was appreciable increase in the collection of revenue.

Abatement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 602.95 P. was allowed to the owners of lands on different grounds.

Economic condition

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Tripura. 80% of the population is agriculturists. There were heavy rains almost all over the territory in July, 1964 and as a result parts of Amarpur, Udaipur, Sonamura, Khawai and Sader Sub-divisions were swept over by flood. About 70,903 persons of 92 villages comprising an area of 1,66,947 acres were severely affected.

In order to relieve the distress of the people and to promote agricultural production and cash crops in the areas affected by flood, draught, etc. assistance in the shape of grants, loans were given. An amount of Rs.1,88,125.00 P. was disbursed to the distressed people as loans and advances for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. The tribal cultivators whose jhum cultivation was affected by heavy rains were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs.1,30,725.00 P. for meeting their needs. An amount of Rs.26,621.00 P. was given as gratuitous relief in the shape of cash grants, rations etc. to the people affected by flood and fire. Relief measures were undertaken in the areas where people were heavily affected. A sum of Rs.2,53,338.20 P. was spent on these relief works.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

The Publicity Organisation continued to arrange publicity of the activities of the Government. For this purpose, it maintained contact with the local and outside newspapers,

news agencies and with the All India Radio, Calcutta and Delhi. It also issued press notes, handouts, etc., on the activities of the Government to the local and Calcutta press.

46 cinema slides on various development activities of the Government were made for display in the cinema houses. Besides, 14 cinema slides were received from the Government of India.

325 dry battery radio sets were procured for distribution in the tribal areas, refugee rehabilitation and labour welfare centres.

Cinema shows and cultural functions were organised according to programme. 386 cinema shows were arranged. 110 documentary films received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India, were shown to the people all over the Territory. 12 cultural functions, 3 Dramas, 5 tribal dances, 1 Kabigan, 1 Ramlila, 2 Pala kirtans, 1 Manipuri dance, 1 Rish lil., 1 Tatta Sibhi and 2 Kathakathis and 9 exhibitions were organised in different parts of the Territory.

Two brochures, one styled as 'Tribur. on the March' and the other styled as 'Samridhir Path Tribura' were published and distributed. One fold-up depicting the activities in the field of co-operation was also published and distributed.

The total provision for this Department for 1964-65 was Rs. 4,93,400/- against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,93,086.49 P. was incurred.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The existing Central Jail At Agartala and the 9 Sub-Jails in the 9 Sub-divisional Headquarters continued to function.

The total jail population during the year was 4,689 prisoners, as against 3,115 in 1963-64, the daily average being 453.16. Of them, 968 were convicts, 10 detenu and 3,711 undertrial prisoners. 77 prisoners were undergoing long-term sentence of over 2 years for serious crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery etc.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

The schemes for the education of Jail inmates was continued as usual. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts was 26.93 and 73.07 respectively. Religious and moral discourses were arranged in the jails with a view to improving the mental outlook of the convicts. Facilities for in-door and out-door games and also for cultural programmes were provided to the Jail inmates.

The Jail industry in bamboo and cane works, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, book binding continued to make satisfactory progress. The work of extension of the workshop at the Central Jail was taken up. Besides, gardening, agriculture, poultry, bee-keeping, etc, were taught to the jail inmates.

59 convicts were released under the remission system during the year. The maximum remission earned by a convict was 650 days. 43 offenders were released on probation with supervision.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The Survey and Settlement operations in Tripura including land reforms were continued during the year.

The progress achieved upto 31.3.65 in the different stages of work was as follows :-

Stage of work	Work done upto 31.3.65.	Work done from 1.4.64 to 31.3.65.	Total work done upto 31.3.65
(Area shown in square mile)			
1. Village boundary demarcation.	4116.00		4116.00
2. Traverse	4106.00	4.50	4110.50
3. Kistwar (Internal Survey)	4001.65	108.85	4110.50
4. Khanapuri(Preliminary record writing)	3705.61	404.89	4110.50
5. Bujharat(Local explanation)	3363.46	747.04	4110.50
6. Implementation of Land Reforms (Notification vesting estate in the Government u/s 134 of the Act)	2342.00	1774.00	4116.00
7. Preparation of compensation assessment rolls and draft publication	885.77	1445.58	2331.55
8. Attestation and Jamabandhi	1927.59	217.27	2144.86
9. Draft publication of record-of-rights	1664.59	354.00	2018.59
10. Disposal of objection	917.82	813.17	1730.99
11. Final Publication	748.65	957.79	1706.44
12. Final scrutiny	286.14	634.38	920.52

All the provisions of the Act, except Section 99(1)(c) and those relating to prevention of fragmentation have now been enforced in the entire territory. Section 99 (1) (c) has been enforced in Kamalpur,

(II)

Khowai and Sonamra Sub-divisions with effect from the
1st December, 1964.

An amount of Rs.6,22,361. 37 P. was paid as compensation
to 582 ex-intermediaries upto 31. 3. 65.

Out of 1,81,695 mutation cases recorded upto 31. 3. 65
in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Sadar, Sonamra,
Udaipur, Amarpur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions,
1, 57, 000 cases were disposed of. As against 1, 60, 760 cases
of unauthorised occupation of khas land, 86,701 cases were
disposed of.

The following amount were realised upto 31. 3. 65 :-

(i) Court fee	Rs 4,52,236. 89 P.
(ii) Sale proceeds of parchas	Rs. 8,551. 85 P.
(iii) Saleable forms	Rs. 28,732. 52 P.
(iv) Realisation of 1st instalment of premium.	Rs. 3,94,488. 86 P.
	<hr/>
	Rs .8,84,010. 12 P.

A sum of Rs.22,57,762.00 was spent for settlement work as
against the budget provision of Rs 24,28,400/- during the
year 1964-65.

REGISTRATION

There are 3 Departmental Sub-Registry Offices at Sadar,
Dharmanagar and Udaipur and 7 Ex-Officio Sub-Registry Offices
at the Headquarters of the civil Sub-divisions at Kailashahar,
Kamalpur, Khowai, Sonamra, Belonia, Sabroom and Amarpur.

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The registration of documents was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Tripura Registration Rules, 1954.

The details of registration work done during the year were as under :-

Number of Registration				
Compulsory	Optional	Total of Cols.	Movable property	Total of Cols.
		1 & 2	3	3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
41,834	1,591	43,425	679	44,104

Aggregate value of property transferred by Registered deeds,				
Effecting Immo-	Effecting movable	Total of Cols.	Total Receipts.	
vable property	property	6 & 7	Total Receipts.	
6	7	8	9	10
3,00,60,752. 71 P.	11,82,314.50P.	3,12,43,067.21P.	1,77,925.16P.	

Refund	Net Receipts	Total Expenditure	Net Income
10	11	12	13
Nil	1,77,925.16P.	1,21,312.32 P.	56,612.84 P.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

The Printing & Stationery Organisation continued to procure forms and stationeries for all Departments of the Government from the Government of India stores at Calcutta. The deficiency in such supply was met by local purchase and local printing. An expenditure of Rs. 1,81,081.00 was made in getting forms and stationeries from the Government of India during the year.

To cope with the increased volume of work, the Government Press continued to work in two shifts regularly. Due to heavy work-load the Government Press had to work in three shifts for some days during the year. Even then, some printing works was diverted to the private Press in view of urgency.

Publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette continued as usual. All notifications and orders issued by the Government and Central Government Acts and Rules were published in the Tripura Gazette.

The ~~priced~~ publications of the Government were properly stored for sale to public. The proceeds of the sale of publications was to the tune of Rs. 1,508.00 during the year.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 13,44,200.00 was provided in the budget against which Rs. 4,30,385.00 spent.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

Summary revision of the electoral rolls was continued as per direction of the Election Commission. The revised electoral rolls were published in draft from on 1.8.64 and finally on 7.11.64. Intensive revision of the electoral

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rolls of the 15 constituencies was undertaken from February, 1965.

The delimitation of Constituencies remained to be finalised by the Delimitation Commission.

As against the Budget grant of Rs.96,460/-, an amount of Rs.91,000/- was spent for preparation of electoral rolls.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Organisation continued to serve as the central agency for co-ordination, collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to the different Departments of the Government.

The Joint Machine Tabulation Unit for Tripura and Manipur set up at Agartala during 1963-64 continued its activities in regard to processing N.S. S. data of State Sample for Tripura and Manipur. The 19th round of the National Sample Survey Programme was taken up. The estimate of State income in six commodity producing sectors, viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Forestry, Industries and Small Scale Industries for the year 1962-63 was prepared. The following statistical publications were brought out during the year :-

- i) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics ;
- ii) Tripura in Statistics 1962-63 ;
- iii) Statistical Abstract 1961 ;
- iv) Bulletin of Tea Statistics 1961.

As against the budget provision of Rs.5,24,000/- a sum of Rs.5,32,164/- was spent during the year, the budget provision and the expenditure ~~of~~ for Plan ~~Schemes~~ being Rs.4,31,000/- and Rs.4,41,897/- respectively.

-:(15):-

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954 and the West Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and Tax Rules, 1933 were in force in this territory.

As usual the State Transport Authority consisting of seven members continued to function.

The number of new vehicles registered during the period from 1.4.64 to 31.3.65 were as mentioned below :-

Private Car (TRA) -	52
Contract carriage (TRT) -	33
Public goods carrier (TRL) -	14
Motor cycle (TRM) -	27
Trailer (TRW) -	14
Tractor (TRQ) -	-
Stage carriage (TRS) -	27
Government van (TRV) -	2
Total	<u>169</u>

The total number of vehicles categorywise as on 31.3.65 stood as under :-

Private car (TRA)-	466
Contract carriage (TRT) -	252
Public goods carrier (TRL) -	733
Motor cycle (TRM) -	107
Trailer (TRW) -	139
Tractor (TRQ) -	30
Stage carriage (TRS) -	228
Government van (TRV) -	<u>36</u>

Total-1,991

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The number of driving licences and learner's licences issued during the year were 40 and 289 respectively.

There are now forty members in the Tripura Bus Syndicate which started its function with effect from 12.2.64, with the object of amalgamating the individual operators into viable units and improving the standard of public service vehicles. 38 old Stage carriages were replaced by vehicles of later models as a result of the endeavour of the syndicate .

The total amount of revenue collected during the year was Rs.1,89,771.88 P. The expenditure for the Transport Organisation was Rs.19,265/- as against the Budget provision of Rs.19,200/- during the year

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :

According to 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the territory was 3,60,070 as against the total population of 11,42,005. The Scheduled Tribes constituted 31.5% of the total population.

During the year under report an amount Rs.25.983 lakhs was spent for the welfare of scheduled Tribes as against the provision of Rs.25.461 lakhs.

The scheme for settlement of the jhumia tribesmen was continued. During the year, 1008 jhumia families were allotted lands and given the first instalment of jhumia grant @ Rs.300/- per family for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. Besides, 1256 Jhumia families were

given the second instalment of jhumia grant @ Rs.200/- per family. Improved variety of seeds and fruit plants involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.166 lakh were distributed to the newly settled tribesmen. Three new model tribal colonies were established at Rangkong in Amarpur Sub-division, Taijiling in Sonamura Sub-division and Khedacherra in Dharmanagar Sub-division. Three Training-cum Production centres were established at Taijiling in Sonamura Sub-division, Dayarambari in Sadar Sub-division and Silachari in Sabroom Sub-division for imparting training in carpentry and weaving to the tribesmen. Preliminary steps were taken to establish Demonstration Farms at Akhrabari and Gopalganj in Khowai Sub-division. Nearly 192 miles of link and village approach roads, 27 bridges and 40 culverts were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 8,062 lakhs in areas predominantly inhabited by tribesmen.

Under the Education programme, construction of 2 boarding houses at Agartala, 1 for girls and the other for boys was taken up. 19 Primary Schools in tribal areas were given building grant @ Rs.1000/- each. 605 tribal students admitted in boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs.0.592 lakh.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes :

The population of Scheduled Castes according to 1961 Census was 1,19,725 comprising 10.49% of the total population.

An amount of Rs.1.139 lakhs was spent for the welfare of Scheduled Castes as against the provision of Rs. 1.634 lakhs.

304 landless Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers were allotted lands and given grant for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. 69 Schedule Caste families were given subsidy @ Rs. 300/- per family for house building purpose.

J.D.B/

Preliminary steps were taken for construction of 1 boarding house at Agartala for the Scheduled Caste students. 181 Scheduled Caste students residing in boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs. 0.171 lakh. Besides, 22 students undergoing training in Industrial Institutes were given stipends amounting to Rs. 0.012 lakh.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

Procurement and Distribution of Food-grains

Tripura being a deficit area in food grains, a substantial quantity of food grains is supplied by the Government of India to meet the deficiency. During the year under report, the Government of India allotted 40,300 tonnes of rice and 1,600 tonnes of wheat, of which 29,274 tonnes of rice and 1,461 tonnes of wheat were received during the year. Besides the import from the Central pool, procurement of rice and paddy was also undertaken locally to control prices in the surplus areas and also to check smuggling. Against the target for procurement of 1000 tonnes of rice, 1,311 tonnes of paddy and 269 tonnes of rice were procured.

Food grains were supplied through fair price shops. Fair price shops were opened mainly in urban areas and deficit areas. During the lean months, particularly upto the end of July, 1964, 183 fair price shops covering about 9,03,000 persons were in operation. During the year 30,574 tonnes of rice, 1,168 tonnes wheat and 492 tonnes of paddy were distributed through fair price shops.

During the year Tripura Declaration of Food grains order, 1965 was introduced under the Defence of India Rules.

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Supply of essential commodities.

The Civil Supplies Organisation take all necessary steps for maintaining regular supplies of various essential commodities including building materials. This Organisation regulates the import and sale of controlled commodities like cement, sugar, iron and steel, etc. The movement of commodities to Tripura from Calcutta and other parts of India are controlled and regulated by the Government because of the limited capacity of the Rail and River routes for movement to Assam and Tripura. In view of the peculiar geographical position of this territory and difficulties of transport, trade in all essential commodities/ foodstuff is regulated by licences under the Tripura Food-stuff Dealers' Licing Order, 1958. The import and distribution of essential commodities including controlled commodities are made on trade account. The Government itself do not undertake trading in any commodity.

3,200 tonnes of sugar and 12,000 tonnes of cement were imported during the year of which 3,000 tonnes of sugar and the entire quantity of cement were distributed to the people. No Iron and Steel could be procured for distribution to people during the year, as the Controller of Iron & Steel did not make priority allocation for Tripura.

The Gur Movement Control Order, 1963 promulgated by the Government of India was rescinded with effect from 27.7.64.

The Rub Movement Control Order, 1965 was enforced by the Government of India from January, 1965.

EXCISE

During the year, sanction for opening 9 new country liquor shops was accorded to be started from April, 1965.

The total excise revenue and charge collected during the year were as below :-

i).Gross revenue	...	Rs. 4,36,650.86 P.
ii).Charges	...	Rs. 83,832.00 P.
iii).Net revenue	...	Rs. 3,52,768.86 P.

The following was the statement of cases detected and sent up to the court and those ending in conviction during the year.

Cases detected	Cases sent to court	Cases disposed of departmentally	Cases ended in conviction.	Cases pending at the end of the year.
113	118	Nil	104	113

FIRE SERVICE

Three Fire Service units at Agartala, Dharmanagar and Imphal continued to function. The operational staff these three Units was 36.

The fire service units attended to 95 fire calls and 34 special calls.

One fireman underwent training in the Sub-Officers' course in the National Fire Service College at Nagpur.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 1,80,500 an amount of Rs. 1,84,611 was spent during the year for running the Fire Service Units.

Dab/

**LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
DEPARTMENT**

Labour

For the welfare of the plantation labourers, five Labour Welfare Centres and two Balwadi centres continued to function. A sum of Rs. 19,000/- was spent for running the Labour Welfare and Balwadi centres.

14 Labour Laws were in force. Three new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The total number of registered Trade Unions after cancellation of 11 old Trade Unions was 49.

As against the Budget allocation of 1,06,700/-, an amount of Rs. 83,327/- was spent for running the labour organisation.

Employment Exchange

10,542 persons were registered in the District Employment Exchange at Agartala. The number of vacancies notified by the employers was 1617. The Employment Exchange was able to place 733 persons in Government employment and 2 persons in private establishment. The total number of employment-seekers remaining in the Live Register at the end of March, 1965 was 12,269 persons. In addition, two Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux also functioned at Udaipur and Kailashahar.

Three schemes viz. Expansion of coverage of employment service, Employment market information and Vocational guidance and employment counselling were continued. A sum of Rs. 13,169/- was spent for running these schemes.

Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 50,500/- for running the Employment Exchange Organisation, a sum of Rs. 48,144/- was spent during the year.

HOME (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT

The Home (Political) Department continued to carry out its multifarious functions relating to border affairs, problems of minorities, matters relating to foreigners and citizenship, Eastern Zonal Council, relief to Political Sufferers, re-settlement and welfare of ex-servicemen and serving personnel, State Ceremonial functions etc.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. The Council held one meeting during the year.

Relief to Political Sufferers

During the year, five Political Sufferers were given small loan to the extent of Rs. 3,200/- for starting business from the Union Home Minister's Discretionary Grant.

Political sufferers are also given lump sum financial assistance from the Union Home Minister's Discretionary Grant for amelioration of their distress.

Educational concessions in the shape of stipends and book grants are given to the children of political sufferers.

District Soldiers', and Airmen's Board

'The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the Territory continued to function for the re-settlement of the ex-servicemen and also for the welfare of the serving soldiers and the families of the deceased soldiers.

The Executive Committee of the D. S. S. & A. Board which was constituted in the year 1956 has been re-constituted during the year with following members :-

District Magistrate & Collector	President
Lt. Col. B. B. Dev Barma (Retd.)	Vice President
Shri Umesh Lal Singh, M.L.A.	Member
Addl. District Magistrate & Collector	Member
Superintendent of Police	Member
Director of Education	Member
Director of Health Services	Member
Lt. S. K. Biswas, M.S.	Member
Major H. C. Dutta (Retd.)	Member
Capt. L. Dev Barma (Retd.)	Member
Assistant Employment Officer	Member
Shri S. Biswas, Secretary, D. S. S. & A. Board	Member-Secretary

The serving personnel and ex-servicemen are provided with khas at the rate of four acres per head for their rehabilitation. So far 580 ex-servicemen and serving personnel have been rehabilitated on land in the colonies. The ex-servicemen are given necessary assistance in the matter of securing re-employment under this Government. So far 582 ex-servicemen have been re-employed in Government services and in private Firms. Educational concessions are given to the children of deserving ex-servicemen. Free medical facilities are also afforded to the ex-servicemen and their families.

Three ex-servicemen were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 480/- from the Tripura State Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund during the year for alleviation of their distress. 20 ex-servicemen were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3,850/- from the Tripura Rifles Trust Fund for alleviation of their distress during the year.

The Social Welfare Centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagichera continued to function.

A training-cum-production centre in tailoring, machine embroidery and machine knitting has been opened at Kunjaban for imparting training to the families of Jawans, so that they may supplement their family income. At present 50 families are undergoing training in the centre.

18 duplicate Discharge Certificates were obtained from the Record and Centres for the ex-servicemen who had lost their original certificates

13 pension cases and 5 cases of commutation of pension were finalised.

Settlement of accounts in respect of 11 released/discharged soldiers was finalised.

As usual, Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1964 throughout the Territory for collection of fund for the welfare of ex-servicemen and an amount of Rs. 1,439/- was collected.

Post War Services Reconstruction Fund

The Post War Services Reconstruction Fund amounting to Rs. 46,000/- already drawn by the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Tripura has been kept with the State Bank of India, Agartala in the Fixed Deposit Account. The matter relating to reconstitution of the Committee of Administration of the Fund has been referred to the Government of India for their decision.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

General

During the year attempts were made to start a number of medium-scale Industries and to organise small-scale Industries in Tripura. Details of achievement are given below :-

- (1) the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., prepared a project report for setting up of a Paper Plant in Tripura ;
- (2) a licence for setting up of a Spinning Mill under private sector was granted ;
- (3) preliminary steps for the establishment of a Jute Mill under private sector were taken and a letter of intent issued by the Government of India ;
- (4) preliminary steps for setting up of a Plywood Factory were taken ;
- (5) the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., was entrusted with the work of preparing nucleus project report and also for commissioning and engineering of the following :-
 - (a) Card Board manufacturing plant ;
 - (b) Bio-fertilizer and Gas manufacturing plant ;
 - (c) Fruit Canning factory.

Village and Small-Scale Industry.

The Central Marketing Organisation along with its seven Sales Emporia continued activities in regard to sale of products of the industrial co-operatives/units and supply of raw materials to different production Units. It sold products worth Rs. 2'08 lakhs and supplied raw materials worth Rs. 4'64. lakhs to different units.

Organisation of the Territory. Constructional works of the Emporium will be taken up soon.

The Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar comprising 12 units with the total strength of 167 workers continued to function. Various articles worth Rs. 8'06 lakhs were produced by the different units functioning in the Estate. The Industrial Estate at Udaipur was completed. One unit in Blacksmithy and one in Carpentry in public sector and one unit in Tea Chest fittings in private sector were accommodated in the Estate. Preliminary steps were taken for the setting up of the third Industrial Estate at Kumarghat.

Construction of the Model Carpentry Unit at Teliamura was almost complete. Loan to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs was given to 14 Small-Scale Units under the State Aid to Industries Rules.

The Rural Industries Project set up at Kailashahar comprising Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharmunagar and Kanchanpur Longai Blocks continued its activities for development of rural Industries in these areas.

Handloom

Under the Handloom sector the schemes for Dye houses, Sales Emporia, rebate on sales of handloom fabrics, subsidy on transport cost of yarn and supply of looms and accessories, etc. were continued and an amount of Rs. 1'154 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs. 0'307 lakhs was involved towards share capital and working capital to weavers under the co-operative fold.

Sericulture

Four Demonstration centres in Sericulture continued to render services to the villagers in the method of rearing etc. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 0'10 lakhs was given

to the villagers for construction of rearing houses, purchase of rearing appliances, purchase of eri spinning machinery. About 300 families have taken up plantation in Sericulture.

Training

Two Training-cum-production Centres on Cane and Bamboo works at Amarpur and Arundhutinagar continued to impart training. The Design Extension Centre on handicrafts at Agartala was at work in producing designs etc. for distribution among the weavers. The Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar and Kailashahar continued to impart training in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades. 218 trainees came out successful in the Final Trade Test held in April, 1964 (Engineering), July, 1964 (Non-Engineering) and January, 1965 (Engineering).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year, two Post Stage-II blocks, five Stage-II blocks (including one M.P. block and one T.D. block) and seven Stage-I blocks (including one T.D. block) continued to function. One T.D. block and one C.D. block were started by bifurcation of Kailashahar Stage-II block and Belonia Stage-II block respectively. One more T.D. block was opened by bifurcation of Amarpur M.P. block.

Out of an allocation of Rs. 21.100 lakhs, Rs. 17.737 lakhs were spent for the implementation of the Community Development Programmes during the year.

Emphasis was mainly given on schemes relating to agriculture, communication and rural industry while expenditure on schemes under Amenity Group was reduced.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

During the year, special attention had to be given towards solving the problems arising out of the influx of fresh migrants from East Pakistan. The influx started from the middle of the year 1963. But from January, 1964, the exodus of the minority communities of East Pakistan, viz., Hindus, Christians and Buddhists started in a large scale as a result of serious communal disturbances that took place in East Pakistan.

During the year, 21,768 families consisting of 90,641 persons entered Tripura. 16 Transit Camps were opened in different parts of the Territory to afford shelter to the migrants. 5059 families consisting of 23,279 persons were provided shelter in the Transit Camps and the remaining 16,709 families consisting of 68,362 persons managed to rehabilitate themselves by their own efforts.

The camp inmates were given monthly cash allowance for maintenance. The rates of cash allowance varied from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 70/- according to the size of the families. The camp inmates were supplied with clotheings, blankets, free medical aid and skimmed milk received under the United States Aid Programme. 37 tube-wells were sunk in the camps to supply drinking water to the inmates. Ration cards were also issued to them for buying rice, wheat and sugar at controlled rates. Arrangements for social and cultural activities in the camps were also made. Due to limitation of the resources of the territory, such as land, industry, etc. it had not been possible to rehabilitate the new migrants here. The Government of India was moved for rehabilitation of the migrants in other States. Accordingly, 2,927 families consisting of 13,233 persons were sent to the following States for their rehabilitation :-

Name of the State	No. of families	Total persons
(i) Uttar Pradesh (Izzatnagar)	810	3,613
(ii) Bihar - Purnia Bettiah	606 1,470	2,802 6,696
(iii) West Bengal (Unattached persons only)	41 2,005	124

In order to afford scope for employment to the new migrants, a scheme for the setting up of small units of Industries was sent to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The scheme is under consideration of the Government of India. A scheme for the setting up of a Permanent Liability Camp was also sent to the Government of India for giving accommodation to unattached women, old and infirm migrants. The scheme is under consideration of the Government of India.

It has been decided to establish one Rashtriya Vikash Dal in Tripura in order to engage the migrants after proper training in rehabilitation and development works. The unit is expected to be raised very soon.

An amount of Rs.30,59,077'66 was spent as against the budget provision of Rs.38,90,700/- during the year.

O. & M. VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the O. & M. & Vigilance Department are to standardise the work of the ministerial staff, arranging for inspection of offices, conducting case studies, organising training of ministerial staff in Tripura, ensuring enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government Offices, dealing with vigilance cases and giving advice to other Departments in the matter of disposal of vigilance cases.

The Cell opened as a part of the Department to deal with Parliament Questions, continued to function.

Implementation of the scheme for setting up of an Enforcement and Anti-Corruption Organisation in Tripura was in progress. A Vigilance Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner was established.

During the year, 260 Vigilance cases were received, of which 77 cases were disposed of.

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FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The existing three territorial Forest Divisions and one Soil Conservation Division continued to function. There were 17 Ranges, 92 Beats, 13 Sub-Beats and 6 Check Posts. In addition to this, 14 Patrol Parties were maintained for protection of Forests.
Afforestation.

Under the Afforestation Programme, the target was to plant up 1,153'35 hectares against which 1,875'30 hectares were planted up, including 214'07 hectares created under semi-taungya and 816'24 hectares under taungya system. This includes 16.18 hectares of Rubber Plantation also. Moreover, roadside planting covering a length of 67'79 K.M. was done against the target of 64'37 K.M.

Soil Conservation Scheme.

Under the Soil Conservation Scheme, 1,001'19 hectares were planted up as against the target of 186'15 hectares. This includes 681'49 hectares created on taungya system and 30'75 hectares under semi-taungya system.

Fast Growing Species Scheme-Centrally Sponsored.

Under the Programme for Plantation of Fast Growing Species taken up under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 361'38 hectares were planted up as against the target of 109'26 hectares. This includes 242'40 hectares created under taungya system and 12'40 hectares under semi-taungya system.

Demarcation of Boundary and Constitution of Reserve Forests.

274'10 K.M. of boundary of Reserve Forests was demarcated after proper survey and 1,250 R.G.C. posts were fixed, as against the target of 313'82 K.M. and 1,000 R.G.C. posts respectively.

Construction of Roads

29'48 K.M. of roads was constructed as against the target of 19'31 K.M.

Construction of Buildings

14 Buildings were constructed during the year against the target of 9 sets.

Training

During the year, one student in Diploma Course (1963-65) and two students in Rangers Course (1963-65) continued their training. Three students were sent for training in Rangers Course, (1964-66) at Coimbatore. Six Foresters were sent for Training in West Bengal Forest School and two students in Assam Forest School. 50 Forest Guards got training in two batches from the Forest Guards Training School at Sepahijala, Tripura in January-June, 1964 course and in July-December, 1964 course. 25 Forest Guards were under training in the said School in January-June, 1965 course.

Forest Settlement

139 tribal Jhumia families were absorbed as Forest Villagers.

Forest Offences

1851 cases were detected involving 2578 persons. Of these 126 cases were disposed of in Court and 1451 cases were adjudicated departmentally.

Concessional Grants of Forest Produce

In addition to the normal free grants allowed to the bona fide residents, a considerable quantity of forest produce like bamboo, thatch, house posts, etc. were allowed free of royalty to persons whose houses were affected by cyclone and flood.

Forest Revenue

A total amount of Rs.12,40,411 was realised as forest revenue during the year. Royalty on jute land trees and other forest produce was remitted in Sonamura, Khowai and Kamalpur Sub-Divisions in pursuance of provision of Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act.

Reward

20 Forest subordinates were rewarded for meritorious works involving risk done in the prevention and detection of forest offences. Punishment was inflicted on 57 forest subordinates after drawal of disciplinary proceedings.

Wild life

One case of unauthorised killing of an elephant was detected and adjudicated departmentally. 11 elephants were declared rogue out of which 4 were killed. 2 female elephants were also killed in self defence.

Kheda Operation

No kheda operation was undertaken. Nine elephants were captured by "Mela Shikar".

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA

The National Small Savings Organisation in Tripura continued its efforts for popularisation of various small savings schemes. An amount of Rs.12'49 lakhs was collected as against the target for a net collection of Rs.15 lakhs during the year 1964-65. Under the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, 245 new accounts were opened. About 2013 new Post Office Savings Bank Accounts were opened.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for the year 1964-65 are given below :-

	<u>Budget Estimates</u>	<u>Revised Estimates</u>
(i) Revenue Expenditure-	Rs. 9,79,23,000	Rs. 10,71,85,000
(ii) Capital Expenditure-	Rs. 3,78,49,000	Rs. 4,45,40,000
(iii) Loan Expenditure-	Rs. 45,85,000	Rs. 48,99,000
Total:-	Rs. 14,03,57,000	Rs. 15,66,24,000

Y Plan- Rs. 4,30,24,000	Y Plan- Rs. 4,13,90,000
Y Non-Plan- Rs. 9,73,33,000	Y Non-Plan- Rs. 11,52,34,000

Revenue Receipts (including Recoveries) were estimated to be Rs. 2,19,99,000/- against the Revenue Expenditure of the Budget Estimates. The balance of Rs. 7,59,24,000/- was estimated to be received as the grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the Capital Expenditure (including Loans from the Central Government) of Budget Estimates, the Recoveries and Loans were estimated to be Rs. 1,47,31,000/- and Rs. 2,77,03,000/- respectively.

Revenue Receipts (including Recoveries Rs. 1,74,80,000/- and Opening Balance of Consolidated Fund Rs. 1,00,90,000/-) were estimated to be Rs. 3,58,18,000/- against the Revenue Expenditure of the Revised Estimates. The balance of Rs. 7,13,67,000/- was estimated to be received as grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the Capital and Loan Expenditure of the Revised Estimates, the Recoveries, Opening Balance of the Consolidated fund and the Loans from the Central Government were estimated to be Rs. 2,09,26,000/-, Rs. 13,62,000/- and Rs. 2,71,51,000/- respectively.

Against the above estimated expenditure, the actuals for the year 1964-65 are as under :-

(i) Revenue Expenditure-	Rs. 10,73,22,707/-
(ii) Capital Expenditure-	Rs. 3,37,55,894/-
(iii) Loan Expenditure-	Rs. 37,23,315/-
Total:-	Rs. 14,48,01,916/-

(Plan Rs. 3,13,09,865/- and Non-Plan Rs. 11,34,92,051/-)

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intensive course of Contents Training of Science teachers. A Course of Career Masters' Training was conducted at Agartala by the Educational & Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Government and six teachers were trained. A seminar of the science teachers of High/Higer Secondary Schools of Agartala was organised to devise ways for the improvement of science education in which 40 science teachers participated. An Orientation Training course was also conducted which was attended by 60 teachers.

N. C. C. & I. C. C. Organisation

With the introduction of compulsory N. C. C. training in the M. B. B. College for all able-bodied students, the Organisation progressed well. Two more Junior Division N. C. C. troops for boys were raised. The following table will show the number of N. C. C. and I. C. C. Units functioning in Tripura:-

Type of Unit	No. of Unit	Authorised Strength	
		Cadets	Officers

Senior Division N. C. C.

Tripura Bn NCC	1	1200	7
Tripura Siz Coy NCC	1	200	2
Tripura Engr/EME Mixed Coy NCC	1	200	3
Tripura (Girls) Inden Coy NCC.	1	200	1

Junior Division N. C. C.

Jr. Div. Army Troops (boys)	28	1400.	28
Jr. Div. Naval Troops (boys)	3	150	3

Type of Unit	No. of Unit	Authorised Strength	
		Cadets	Officers
Jr. Div. Air Troops(boys)	1	50	1
Jr. Div. Girls Troops	10	500	10
A.C.C.			
ACC Platoons (boys)	48	2880	48
-Do- -Do- (girls)	10	600	10

Physical Education

Physical education has been introduced as a compulsory subject in Primary and Middle Schools of this Territory. 75 teachers trained in physical education in different Physical Training Colleges outside Tripura have been entrusted with the task of imparting physical education in different Middle and High/Higher Secondary Schools.

3 teams were sent to Udaipur and Patna to participate in the Autumn & Winter meets of the School Games Federation of India. A team of four boys participated in the junior National Swimming Competition organised by the National Swimming Association at Azad Hind Bagh Tank in Calcutta and the team secured third position. One swimmer of this Territory secured 2nd position in the Enagirath Swimming Competition (45 miles race) held at Murshidabad.

Social Education

458 Social Education Centres and Adult literacy Centres continued to function in the Territory. Two literacy tests of adults were held. 8,644 adult learners appeared in these two tests and of them 7,208 were declared new-literates. 15,000 Books were distributed among 163 rural libraries from the Central Mobile Library. A film festival for the children was organised for the first time on the occasion of the Children's Day, 1964. An Art section was opened for the purpose of preparing visual aids etc. for use in the Social Education Centres.

Social Welfare

Under the Social Welfare programme, the Infirmary, Mahila Ashram and Children's Home continued to function. 335 persons were accommodated in these institutions. Apart from general education, training in Crafts, Home Science, Agriculture and Poultry were imparted to the inmates. 62 physically handicapped students were given stipend for prosecuting studies in different institutions in and outside Tripura.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Agartala Municipality

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to be under an Administrator.

The total income of the Municipality derived from taxes, fees etc., amounted to Rs.3,44,604/- and the total expenditure to Rs.4,71,513 during 1964-65.

The schemes for the construction of drainage, water works, markets and tenements taken up under the Slum Clearance Programme were continued. 72% work of the water works and 60% work of the drainage scheme were completed. For providing better housing facilities to the Harijans, 60 tenements were completed so far. Steps have been taken for construction of a new market at Dhaleswar.

Grants to the extent of Rs.1,00,000/- for improvement of sweepers' passages, Rs.90,000/- for construction and improvement of roads and a loan of Rs.50,000/- for improvement of markets were sanctioned during the year. An additional grant of Rs.2,00,000/- and an amount of Rs.20,000/- as annual recurring grant were given to the Municipality during the year to meet the deficit of the normal budget. A further grant of Rs.2,65,000/- was given to the Municipality for development of the Shibnagar area during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Communication

Under the Plan Schemes, an amount of Rs.85 lakhs(subject to final adjustment) was spent for the improvement of road communication in the Territory during the year.

Survey operation of 72 kilometres of new roads including finalisation of alignments was taken up during the year. Formation of 58 kilometres of new roads was also undertaken.

Works for the improvement of Assam-Agartala road, formation of Bagafa-Ambassa road and black topping of Udaipur - Sabroom road taken up earlier progressed well. Works for the improvement of other District roads were also continued. The Works for construction of formation, metalling and black-topping taken up during the previous years on different other District Roads aggregating to a length of 113 k.m., 129 k.m. and 61 k.m. respectively progressed well during the year. Works for construction of formation on new other District Roads aggregating to a length of 58 k.m. were also taken up during the year under review.

Construction of a 300 ft. long Hollow Box Type Balanced Cantilever bridge over the river Howrah at Agartala was completed at a cost of Rs.12.26 lakhs and it was opened to traffic on the 15th August, 1964. Construction of another 335 ft. long Hollow Box Type Balanced Cantilever bridge over the river Gumti near Udaipur at an estimated cost of Rs.18.76 lakhs was in progress. Construction of 2 R.C.C. Bow String Girder bridges (one across the river Burima on the Agartala-Udaipur road and the other across the river Howrah on the Assam-Agartala road) at an estimated cost of Rs.10.16 lakhs was proceeding. Construction of 2 R.C.C. bridges (one over the river Juri on the Assam-Agartala road and the other over the river Deo at Kumanghat) at an estimated cost of Rs.14.95 lakhs

was undertaken. Tenders for construction of 3 R.C.C. bridges at an estimated cost of Rs.21'03 lakhs were received. Preliminary works for construction of 3 R.C.C. major bridges taken up during the year were in different stages of progress.

Power Schemes

An amount of Rs.12 lakhs (subject to final adjustment) was spent for implementation of the Power Schemes during the year.

Three localities viz., Sonamura, Bagafa and Santirbazar were supplied with electricity. Works for supply of electricity to Bolonia; Amarpur, Ambassa, Panisagar and to some localities in and around Agartala town were in progress.

The capacity for generating power in the Power Installations was raised from 1753 K.W. to 1828 K.W. and 0.3959 million K.W. of power was generated during the year.

Preliminary survey work of 160 kilometres of 132 K.V. High Tension lines was completed for bringing power supply from Assam.

The Planning Commission accepted the Gumti Hydro-Electric Scheme and authorised the State Government to incur expenditure on preliminary works of the scheme. Accordingly, survey of the Dam site and preparation of the estimates for the work were taken up.

Minor Irrigation Scheme

An amount of Rs.3'37 lakhs (subject to final adjustment) was spent on minor Irrigation Schemes during the year.

Six Diversion Schemes and one Reclamation Scheme were completed and four Diversion Schemes and two Reclamation Schemes taken up earlier were in progress. Construction

of two Diversion Schemes, two tube wells and three Reclamation Schemes were also taken up.

Flood Protection Works

An amount of Rs.3.78 lakhs (subject to final adjustment) was spent for undertaking flood protection works in Belonia, Sonamura, Durgapur, Udaipur, Agartala, Khowai and Kailashahar during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

25 Large-sized Credit Societies, 6 Primary Marketing Societies, the State Co-operative Bank (Apex) including its two Branches, the Land Mortgage Bank and 68 Service Co-operatives continued to function during the year.

6 Primary Marketing Societies, 41 Service Co-operatives and 49 existing Small-sized Societies organised and re-vitalised upto the end of 1963-64 against the 3rd Plan schemes continued to function during the year. One Joint Farming Society organised during 1963-64 also continued to function. 2 Primary marketing Societies, 22 Service Co-operatives and 4 Primary Consumers' Stores were organised during the year.

Upto the end of 1963-64, 353 Office Bearers, 862 Managing Committee Members and 4,587 Ordinary Members were trained by the Educational Units of the Tripura State Co-operative Union. During the year under report, the Organisation imparted training to 142 Office Bearers, 454 Managing Committee Members and 254 Ordinary Members.

As against the budget provision of 8.99 lakhs, an expenditure of 6.93 lakhs was incurred.

HOME(POLICE)DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

The law and order situation in the Territory was satisfactory during the year. The Tripura Police on the whole continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year 62 officers and 47 constables were rewarded for good work and 112 officers and 438 constables were departmentally punished for various dolinquencies. In addition to law and order duties, the Police Force performed duties in connection with flood relief and influx of refugees. The welfare matters of the police personnel were looked after by a welfare Officer.

The total expenditure of the Police organisation amounted to Rs.1,53,57,500.16 Paisa as against the budget provision of Rs.1,65,68,700/- during the year 1964-65.

CRIMES CASES

In all, 2473 criminal cases like dacoity, robbery, murder, burglary, theft etc. were registered during the year as against 3173 in 1963-64. There was a considerable decline in the number of criminal cases during the year. The following table would show the number of cases registered under various heads during the year as compared with the number of cases registered during the last year :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Dacoity</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963-64	52	43	505	1065	22	1486	3173
1964-65	43	26	432	812	21	1139	2473

During the year there were 167 cases of border crimes involving dacoity, cattle lifting, trespass, kidnapping of Indian nationals, illicit felling of trees, removal of boundary pillars, etc. as against 143 in the previous year. In order to stop the border crimes patrolling along the border by Police and village Resistance Parties was intensified.

POLICE RADIO GRID

Apart from the messages pertaining to law and order the Police Radio Stations continued to render services in sending urgent messages on food, development matters, medical and relief etc. in the areas having no P & T facilities. Emergency Radio Stations were installed temporarily to transmit the warning messages on flood etc.

POLICE HOSPITAL

One 20-bed Police Hospital continued to function at the Headquarters for the treatment of sick police personnel. During the year 46,376 patients were treated in the out-door Department of the hospital and 8,021 patients in the in-door Department.

HOME GUARD ORGANISATION

As against the target of 2,700 Home Guards, 2,660 Home Guards were trained so far. 800 trained Home Guards were deployed for guard duties at the Headquarters and outlying stations.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act (Act 1 of 1894), the West Bengal Land Development & Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955, Requisitioning & Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1952 and the Defence of India Act, 1962 were in force in the matter of acquisition of land.

2. A statement indicating the disposal of work during the year under report is given below :-

(1) Total number of cases pending at the end of 31.3.1964.	—	58
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(2) Total number of cases instituted during the year 1964-65.	— 113
(3) Total number of cases disposed of during the year 1964-65.	— 94
(4) Total number of cases pending at the end of 31.3.1965.	— 77
(5) Area involved.	334.668 acres.
(6) Amount awarded	Rs.12,45,380.25 P.
(7) Amount disbursed as compensation during the year.	Rs.23,67,125.58 P.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The V.M. Hospital and the G.B. Hospital at Agartala continued to function. These two hospitals were further provided with Specialists in all branches and equipped with modern appliances. The Chest Clinic attached to the V.M. Hospital also continued to function. Free drugs were distributed to the T.B. patients from the chest clinic.

The daily average of indoor patients was 229.48 in the V.M. Hospital and 260.09 in the G.B. Hospital as against the authorised bed-strength of 100 and 250 respectively. The number of patients treated in the Out-Patient Department of the V.M. Hospital and the G.B. Hospital was 2,70,630 and 1,76,889 with daily average of 881.53 and 772.44 respectively.

The existing nine Sub-divisional Hospitals with a bed-strength of 210 continued functioning. In all 1,70,886 in-door and 21,27,379 out-door patients were treated in the Hoffusil hospitals during the year under report.

The other existing Medical Institutions viz., 15 Primary Health Centres, 109 Allopathic Dispensaries, five Homoeopathic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Dispensary, 19 Maternity Centres, one Mobile Leprosy Unit, three units of School Health Services and 15 Family Planning Centres worked satisfactory. During the year, four more Primary Health Centres were opened at Sonamura, Santirbazar, Kanchanpur and Takarjala.

One Blood Bank was established at the G.B. Hospital. One Medical Officer trained for the purpose was entrusted with the duties of the Blood Bank.

The training programme or Senior Nursing, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery course and the training of Dhais were continued. During the year 7 students undergoing Lady Health Visitors course completed their training. 14 students underwent training in the said course. 12 students received training in Senior Nursing course.

The number of students who were prosecuting studies in various Medical Courses outside Tripura was as under :—

M.B.B.S. Course -	50
M.B.B.S. Course (Condensed) -	5
Pre-Medical course -	20

Main activities of the public Health Services comprised of rural sanitation, Eradication of Small Pox and Malaria, B.C.G. vaccination, Prevention of Food Adulteration etc.

Under the Small Pox Eradication Programme, 47,583 persons were primarily vaccinated and 2,18,180 persons were re-vaccinated.

Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, 2,28,875 houses and 4,89,509 structures were sprayed with D.D.T.

Under the B. C. G. Vaccination Programme, 19,805 persons were Tuberculin tested and 485 persons were B. C. G. vaccinated.

Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 218 food samples were examined and 55 samples were found adulterated and a fine of Rs. 476/- was realised from the convicted persons. 898 licences were issued and 360 licences re-newed to different vendors.

Under the Drugs Act, 1940, 328 licences were issued and 6 licences re-newed to different applicants.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Crop condition

Both Boro and Aush Paddy were affected by Rico-hispa at the initial stage. Hail storm and flood also caused some damage to these crops. The overall condition to these crops was, however, satisfactory inspite of partial damage due to pest attack and natural calamities. Due to favourable weather condition, and also as a result of intensive campaign launched by the Agriculture Organisation, more area was brought under Aman paddy cultivation and the production increased considerably. Kharif crops, like jute, mesta, etc. were affected at the early stage due to incessant rains.

Multiplication & distribution of improved seeds

Nine Seed Multiplication Farms continued to function for the production of improved variety of seeds were procured from outside also as the production in the local farms was not adequate to meet the requirement. 88,560 Kgs. of Aush paddy seeds, 5,82,600 Kgs. of Aman paddy seeds and 1,47,127 Kgs. of potato seeds were distributed at subsidised rate.

Manure & Fertilisers

95,389.294 Kgs. of Superphosphate, 2015.321 Kgs. of Muriate of Potash and 2,27,042.052 Kgs. of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate were distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates. 1,925 Kgs. of Green Manure seeds were supplied for multiplication and green manuring purposes. 40,625 Kgs. of bonemeal were produced and distributed. The production of urban compost and village compost was estimated to be 1,645.30 tonnes and 2,25,877 tonnes respectively.

Distribution of Agricultural Implements

13 M.B. Ploughs, 14 seed drills, 3 Wheel-Hoes, and 35 J.P.C. paddy weeders were distributed to cultivators at 50% subsidy.

Jute Development work

2,317 Kgs. of improved variety of jute seeds were distributed to the growers. Six jute subvention trials were conducted. 80 jute rotting tanks were excavated and 75 jute rotting tanks re-excavated.

Other Agricultural schemes

During the year, the programme for popularising Japanese method of paddy cultivation was intensified. Farm Planning Centres established in previous years continued to function. Crop competitions were organised to encourage the cultivators and prizes awarded. 28 trial-cum-demonstrations on cotton were conducted.

Plant protection

15,350 acres were brought under plant protection measures as against the target of 12,000 acres. 450 tonnes of various seed materials were treated against pests and diseases. Approximately 28.5 tonnes of pesticides were purchased for distribution. 31 Hand Compression Sprayers, two Conventional Power Sprayers and 54 Knapack Power sprayer-cum-dusters were procured for lending to the cultivators in order to combat pests/diseases.

Agricultural Education & Training

5 students completed the Agri-Degree Course. 9 students continued their training. 25 students completed training in Gram Sevak Training course. Out of 27 students admitted for training in Gram Sevak Training course, 23 continued their training.

Agricultural Research and Statistics

Research work in respect of various Agricultural problems was continued in the Research Farm at Arundhutinagar. Varietal trials on oil seeds were continued. The Agricultural Museum continued functioning satisfactorily. In the soil testing laboratory at Agartala 1,707 soil samples were analysed. Collection of various data relating to Agricultural statistics was continued.

112 simple Fertiliser Trials were undertaken throughout the territory. 119 Fertiliser Demonstrations were held as against the target of 378 Demonstrations.

Agricultural Marketing

Collection & dissemination of different market news for important markets of the Territory was continued. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly price bulletin and market price reviews were continued to be prepared.

Agricultural Information

The Agricultural Information Unit continued to extend information and publicity support to various programmes. Three leaflets, three wall-information papers and three bulletins were brought out. One Annual Plan exhibition was organised at Agartala and 11 field exhibitions were held in different parts of the Territory. 78 film-shows were arranged in different parts of the Territory. 18 Press releases and Radio broadcasts on various agricultural measures were also arranged.

Horticulture

430 acres were brought under new orchard and 341 acres under cashewnut plantation. 5,720 coconut seedlings and 27,608 arecanut seedlings were distributed at 50% subsidised rates. 1,66,000 fruit plants and 775 Kgs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed. About 80,000 vegetable seedlings of improved variety were sold at Agartala at subsidised rate to encourage kitchen gardening.

Soil Conservation

Under the Reclamation and Soil Conservation Pilot Project and T.W.A. programme, 170.20 acres of land were brought under contour bunding, 172.50 acres under plantation, 155.66 acres under bench terracing and 137.55 acres under Lunga reclamation.

Soil survey over 69.3 Sq. miles was conducted.

Fishery.

The existing five fish seed centres and one fish seed farm continued to function. 3.723 lakhs of fingerlings of major carps were raised from the existing fish seed centres by adopting induced breeding technique. 9.30 lakhs of fingerlings of Cyprinus-carpio variety of fish were produced locally from the

existing fish seed centres and farms and sold to the public. In addition, 2.38 lakhs of fingerlings were raised by rearing spawn imported from Calcutta to meet the requirement.

The existing five fishery Service Units continued to render assistance to private pisciculturists in reclaiming water areas for fish culture.

A site comprising an area of 30.25 acres at village Grantali in Sonamura Sub-division was taken over from Rehabilitation Department for establishment of a Nursery-cum-breeding Centre under the scheme for development of Rudrasagar lake fishery. Construction of a laboratory building under the scheme was already completed. Sites for establishment of two air-conditioned fish breeding centres were selected.

Weed clearance operation at Dhanisagar in Udaipur Sub-division comprising an area of 70 acres was completed. Reclamation of a swampy area of about 17 acres at Fatiksagar in Amarpur Sub-division was taken up. An amount of Rs. 25,850/- was given as loan to private fish farmers for reclamation and development of 51.70 acres of water areas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
Animal Husbandry

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, five Mobile Veterinary Units and four Stock-man Centres continued to function during the year. A brief resume of the activities done by these Veterinary Institutions is given below :-

a) No. of cases treated	-	95,617
b) No. of castration done	-	9,247
c) No. of inoculation done	-	1,36,714
d) No. of epidemic report received-		86
e) No. of epidemic report attended-		86

Under the Plan Schemes, the existing three rural Veterinary Dispensaries, three Stock-man Centres and four mobile Veterinary Units functioned during the period. One rural Veterinary Dispensary and one Stock-man Centre were established during the year.

Poultry and Piggery Development Schemes.

Under the non-Plan schemes, the Poultry Farm and the Duck Multiplication centre continued to function. In addition, one Poultry Extension Centre under the Non-Plan schemes, three Poultry Extension Centres under the Plan Schemes and one Duck Extension Centre under the Non-Plan scheme functioned during the year. A brief resume of the work done under the Poultry Development Schemes is given below :-

(a) No. of eggs produced	-	74,068
(b) No. of eggs sold for hatching	-	1,200
(c) No. of eggs used for hatching	-	26,379
(d) No. of eggs sold for table purpose	-	47,139
(e) No. of breeding stock distributed	-	8,693

Under the Non-Plan schemes the Piggery Breeding Farm continued functioning. Two Piggery Units were established under the Plan schemes.

Key Village Scheme

Five Key village blocks continued to function under the Non-Plan Schemes.

A brief resume of the work done is given below :-

(a) No. of insemination done	-	12,176
(b) No. of semen collected	-	743
(c) No. of graded calves subsidised	-	69
(d) No. of scrub bulls castrated	-	4,786
(e) No. of animals vaccinated against contagious disease within Key village area	-	15,689
(f) No. of A. I Calves born	-	3,602

Disease Investigation Schemes

The Disease Investigation Scheme continued to function with the object of investigation the cause of disease of the livestock and effecting their control.

Dairy Development Scheme.

Agartala Dairy Unit continued to function. The Dairy Unit handled nearly 3,000 litres of milk daily as against the target of 1,900 litres. The Dairy Unit was further expanded to facilitate handling of 3,700 litres of milk daily for distribution to the public of Agartala.

A scheme for survey of milk pockets in the territory was in the process of implementation. Besides supply of milk in the town area, the Unit produce ghee and butter for the consumers.

Training

Nine students were sent for undergoing training in B.V.Sc course in different Institutions outside Tripura. 30 boys were trained in Veterinary, Field Assistants and Stock-man course.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

The organisation of village Panchayats and their proper administration form one of the corner stones of the democratic structure of our country. During the year 1964-65, two Community Development Blocks were brought under the fold of Panchayat organisation and 56 Gaon Panchayats were constituted. Thus, 11 Community Development Blocks (consequent

upon bifurcation of Bogafa Block) were covered by Panchayats constituting 304 Gaon Panchayats at the end of the year 1964-65.

Preliminary survey operation pertaining to preparation of family and adult Registers in Kailashahar, Chhamanu, Amarpur Kanchanpur, and Sabroom Community Development Blocks was started during the year.

The total enrolment in Village Volunteer Forces was 7,642, and 1,34,428 man-days were donated in the Defence Labour Bank. These resources were utilised mainly to step up agricultural production in the villages by digging compost pits, excavating field channels, constructing Village roads, reclaiming lands, etc.

Grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs.15/- per month was given to each of the Gaon Panchayats to meet day-to-day office contingencies, etc. The salaries of the Panchayat Secretaries were as usual met from the Departmental budget. Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs.40,000/- was given to 40 Gaon Panchayats located in backward areas for the purpose of construction of Panchayat Ghars.

173 Panchayat Secretaries were imparted condensed course of training in the Panchayati Raj Training Institute in Tripura.

A sum of Rs.4,89,600/- under Plan Budget and Rs.9,000/- under Non-Plan Budget were utilised under the Head of Development Panchayat in this Territory during the year as against provisions of Rs.5,17,800/- and Rs.12,000/- under Plan and Non-Plan schemes respectively.
